(c) whether complaints have been received from beneficiaries since July, 1995, against the doctors;

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to motivate doctors to examine patients willingly and not to turn them away under one pretext or the other?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (e) No, Sir. However, instructions have been issued to Chief Medical Officers incharge of dispensaries in New Delhi to extend courteous, sympathetic and helpful behaviour towards patients.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Appropriate action is taken against the erring doctors.

CGHS facilities to retired employees

*362. SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 415 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30th November, 1995 and state:

(a) whether retired employees of those Instrumentalities of Government of India which are not providing CGHS facilities to their employees, can also avail themselves of CGHS facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As CGHS is meant for Central Government employees, it has been decided by the Government not to extend the CGHS facilities to the employees and retired employees of any other Instrumentalities.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

*363. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year of introduction of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY);

(b) the salient features thereof;

(c) the achievements made under JRY in each State since then; and

(d) the steps taken to make the scheme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA): (a). The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched from 01.04.1989.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are as under:—

(i) Generation of additional gainful employment for unemployed and under employed persons both men and women in the rural areas;

(ii) Creation of sustained employment by strengthening economic rural infrastructure;

(iii) Creation of assets in favour of rural poor particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for their direct and continuing benefits;

(iv) Creation of community and social assets;

(v) Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas;

(vi) People below the poverty line constitute the target group under the JRY.

(vii) Preference is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers for employment under the Yojana;

(viii) 30% of the employment opportunities under the Yojana is reserved for women.

(ix) The scheme is implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 80 : 20;

(x) Equal wages are paid both to men and women under Yojana;

(xi) District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and Village Panchayats are the implementing agencies;

(xii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) are the sub-schemes of the JRY.

(c) The achievements under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is monitored in employment generation. Statewise position of employment general since inception is given at Annexure-I [*See* Appendix 75, Annexure 60]

(d) JRY is an ongoing wage employment programme and to make it more effective it is being monitored regularly by the Central and the State Governments through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the implementing agencies. Besides, the State Headquarters and districts, sub-division and block level officers closely monitor all aspects of the programme through visit to worksites. State Level Coordination Committees (SLCCS) for Rural Development also monitor the progress of implementation of JRY along with other schemes. A representative from the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment also participates in the SLCC meetings.

In addition, the Government of India periodically convenes meetings with the State Secretaries and the Project Directors of DRDAs/Zilla Parishads (ZPs) to review the programme with a view to effecting improvements in the quality of implementation. The Government of India has also undertaken concurrent evaluation of JRY through independent institutions/organisations to assess its impact in the rural areas in relation to the specific objectives of the programme.

The Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment have also introduced a system of Area Officer during the year 1993-94 with a view to effectively monitoring the various programme of Rural Development including JRY. Under this scheme, senior officers at the level of Deputy Secretary and above have been allocated one or two state(s) each. They are required to visit the State(s) allotted to them and give a feedback on the implementation of the rural development programme including JRY. To give greater attention to the States with higher proportion of rural poor and unemployed, the Area Officers Scheme has further been strengthened w.e.f. 1.1.1994 by including officers from the Department of Programme Implementation, Department of Wastelands Development and the Planning Commission also in the various teams of Area Officers Instructions are also issued to the State Governments/ Union Territories from time to time to ensure that JRY programme is effectively implemented by them.

Potential of non-conventional energy in the country

*364. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment on the potential of non-conventional energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the total potential as assessed by Government; and

(c) the details of steps taken to exploit the potential during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total potential of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the country is estimated at 1,26,000 MW of power and 5×10^{15} kwh per year of solar insolation.